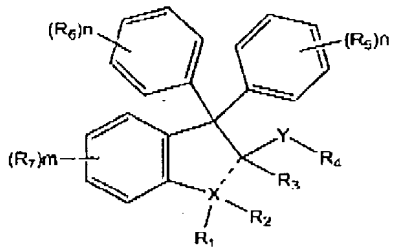
Amendments to the Claims:

Listing of Claims:

1-16 (cancelled)

17. (previously presented) A compound having the structural formula:

(I)



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate thereof, wherein:

the bond - - - designates a single or double bond;

m is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

each n is independently 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5;

X is C;

Y is absent, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_2-C_6) alkenyl or (C_2-C_6) alkynyl;

R_1 is -H, -OR, -SR, -O-C(O)R, -S-C(O)R, -O-C(S)R, -S-

C(S)R, or when taken together with R_2 is =O, =S, =N-OR, a 3-8 membered heterocycloalkyl or a substituted 3-8 membered heterocycloalkyl;

R_2 is absent or -H;

R_3 is absent or -H;

with the proviso that R_2 and R_3 are absent at the same time;

R_4 is -H, -OR', -SR', $-N(R')_2$, -CN, $-NO_2$, (C_3-C_8) cycloalkyl, 3-8 membered heterocycloalkyl, -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR', $-C(O)N(R')_2$ or $-C(S)N(R')_2$;

each R_5, R_6 and R_7 is independently selected from the group -halogen, -R',

-OR', -SR', $-N(R')_2$, $-ON(R')_2$, $-SN(R')_2$, $-NO_2$, -CN, -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR',

-C(O)SR', -C(S)OR', -CS(S)R', $-C(O)N(R')_2$, $-C(S)N(R')_2$, -C(O)NR'(OR'),

-C(S)NR'(OR'); -C(O)NR'(SR'), -C(S)NR'(SR'), $-CH(CN)_2$, $-CH[C(O)R']_2$,

$-CH[C(S)R']_2$, $-CH[C(O)OR']_2$, $-CH[C(S)OR']_2$, $-CH[C(O)SR']_2$ and $-CH[C(S)SR']_2$; with the following provisos:

when - - - is single bond, and X is C, and R_1 is -OH, and R_2, R_3 and R_4 are H, and Y is absent, then (a) if m is 0, then n is not 0 and at least one of R_5 and R_6 are other than H; (b) if n is 0, then m is not 0 and at least one of R7 is other than H; or

when - - - is single bond, and X is C, and R_1 and R_2 taken together are =O, and Y is absent, and R_3 and R_4 are H, then (a) if m is 0, then n is not 0 and at least one of R_5 and R_6 are other than H; (b) if n is 0, then m is not 0 and at least one of R7 is other than H; or

when - - - is single bond, and X is C, and R_1 and R_2 taken together are =O, and Y is absent, and R_3 and R_4 are H, and m = 0, and n = 1 then (a) if R_5 is H, then R_6 is not Br (para), or OMe (para) or OH (para); (b) if R_6 is H, then R_5 is not Br (para), or OMe (para) or OH (para); or

when - - - is single bond, and X is C, and R_1, R_2, R_3 and R_4 are H, and Y is absent, then (a) if m is 0, then n is not 0 and at least one of R5 and R6 is other than H; (b) if n is 0, then m is not 0 and at least one of R7 is other than H; and (c) if m = 0 and n is 1, then R_5 and R_6 are not both $-NH_2$ (para) or -OH (para); or

when - - - is double bond, and X is C, and R_1 and R_4 are H, and R_2, R_3 and Y are absent, then (a) if m is 0, then n is not 0 and at least one of R_5 and R_6 are other than H; (b) if n is 0, then m is not 0 and at least one of R7 is other than H; (c) if m = 0, and n = 1, then (i) if R_5 is H, then R_6 is not -OMe (para), or Br (para), or -CN (para); (ii) if R_6 is H, then R_5 is not -OMe (para), or Br (para), or -CN (para); or

when - - - is single bond, and X is C, and R_1 and R_2 taken together are =O, and Y is CH_2, and R_3 and R_4 are H,

and m = 0, and n = 1, then R_5 and R_6 are not both -OH (para); or

when - - - is single bond, and X is C, and R_1 and R_2 taken together are =O, and Y is absent, and R_3 is H, and R_4 is -C(O)OEt, and m = 0, and n = 1, then (a) if R_5 is H, then R_6 is not -OH (para); (b) if R_6 is H, then R_5 is not -OH (para); or

when - - - is single bond, and X is C, and R_1 is -OH, and R_2, R_3 and R_4 are H, and Y is absent, and m = 0, and n = 1, then (a) if R_5 is H, then R_6 is not -Br at the para position; (b) if R_6 is H, then R_5 is not -Br at the para position; or

when - - - is single bond, and X is C, and R_1 and R_2 taken together are =N-OR, wherein R = H, and Y is absent, and R_3, R_4, R_5, R_6 and R_7 are H, then the salt is not hydrochloride;

when - - - is double bond, and X is C, and R_1 is H, and R_2, R_3 and Y are absent, and R5, R6 and R7 are H or m and n are both 0 , then R4 is not OR', wherein R' is H;

each R is independently selected from the group -H, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_2-C_6) alkenyl, (C_2-C_6) alkynyl, (C_5-C_{20}) aryl, substituted (C_5-C_{20}) aryl, (C_6-C_{26}) alkaryl and substituted (C_6-C_{26}) alkaryl;

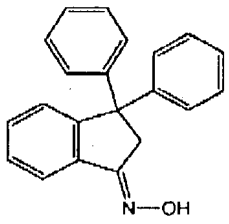
the heterocycloalkyl substituents are each independently selected from the group -CN, $-NO_2$, $-N(R')_2$, -OR', $-C(O)N(R')_2$, $-C(S)N(R')_2$, -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR',

-C(O)SR', -C(S)SR' and trihalomethyl;

the aryl and alkaryl substituents are each independently selected from the group -halogen, -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR', $-C(O)N(R')_2$, $-C(S)N(R')_2$ and trihalomethyl;

each R' is independently selected from the group -H, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_2-C_6) alkenyl and (C_2-C_6) alkynyl.

18. (previously presented) The compound of Claim 17, wherein said compound is selected from the group of Compounds 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20.



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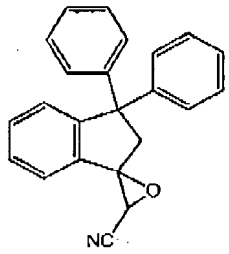

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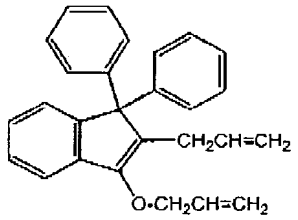

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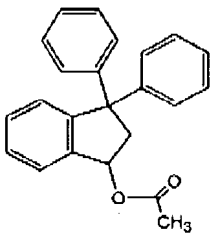

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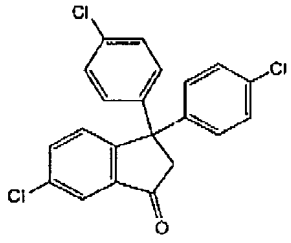

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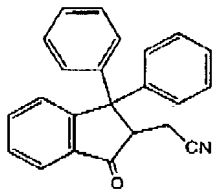

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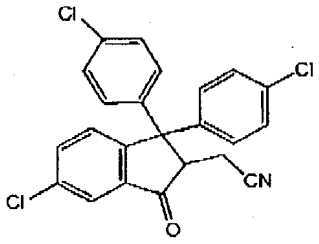

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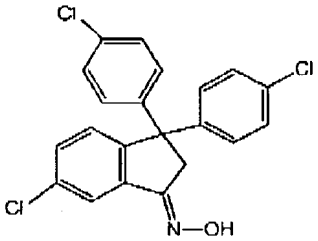

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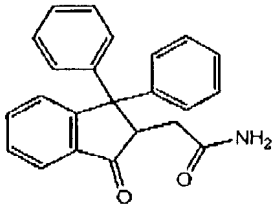

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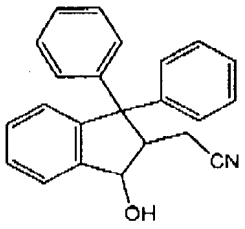

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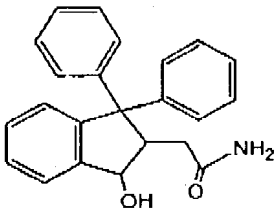

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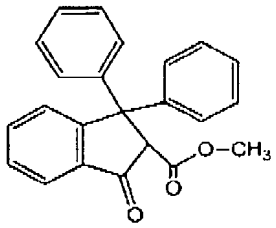

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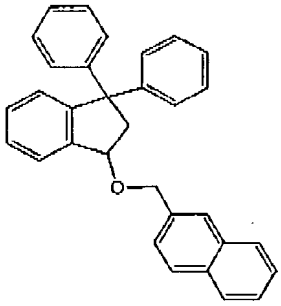

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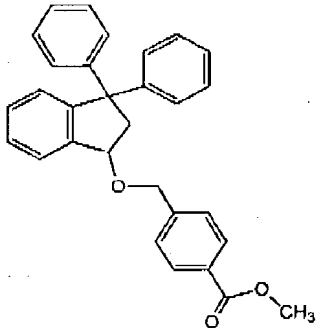

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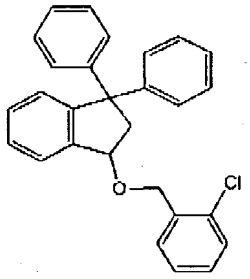

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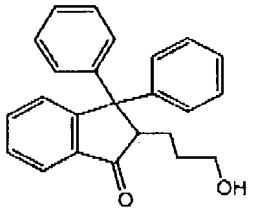
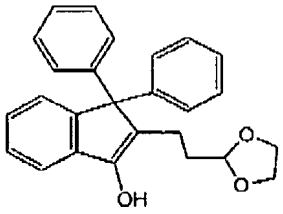


(19)

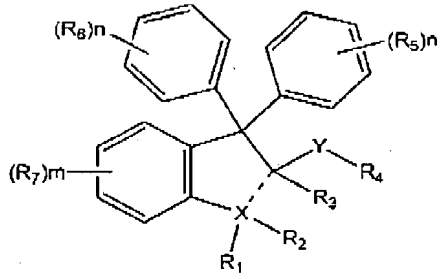
and



(20)

19. (previously presented) A pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of one or more compounds of formula (I) and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier or diluent:

(I)



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof, wherein:

the bond --- designates a single or double bond;

m is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

each n is independently 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5;

X is C;

Y is absent, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_2-C_6) alkenyl or (C_2-C_6) alkynyl;

R_1 is -H, -OR, -SR, -O-C(O)R, -S-C(O)R, -O-C(S)R, -S-C(S)R, or when taken together with R_2 is =O, =S, =N-OR, a 3-8 membered heterocycloalkyl or a substituted 3-8 membered heterocycloalkyl;

R_2 is absent or -H;

R_3 is absent or -H;

with the proviso that R_2 and R_3 are absent at the same time;

R_4 is -H, -OR', -SR', -N(R')$_2$, -CN, -NO_2, (C_3-C_8) cycloalkyl, 3-8 membered heterocycloalkyl, -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR', -C(O)N(R')$_2$ or -C(S)(NR')$_2$;

each R_5, R_6 and R_7 is independently selected from the group -halogen, -R',

-OR', -SR', -N(R')$_2$, -ON(R')$_2$, -SN(R')$_2$, -NO_2, -CN, -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR',

-C(O)SR', -C(S)OR', -CS(S)R', -C(O)N(R')$_2$, -C(S)N(R')$_2$, -C(O)NR'(OR'),

-C(S)NR'(OR'); -C(O)NR'(SR'), -C(S)NR'(SR'), -CH(CN)$_2$, -CH[C(O)R']$_2$,

-CH[C(S)R']$_2$, -CH[C(O)OR']$_2$, -CH[C(S)OR']$_2$, -CH[C(O)SR']$_2$ and -CH[C(S)SR']$_2$;

each R is independently selected from the group -H, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_2-C_6) alkenyl, (C_2-C_6) alkynyl, (C_5-C_{20})

aryl, substituted (C_5-C_{20}) aryl, (C_6-C_{26}) alkaryl and substituted (C_6-C_{26}) alkaryl;

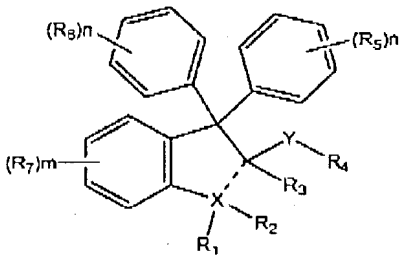
the heterocycloalkyl substituents are each independently selected from the group -CN, $-NO_2$, $-N(R')_2$, -OR', $-C(O)N(R')_2$, $-C(S)N(R')_2$, -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR' and trihalomethyl;

the aryl and alkaryl substituents are each independently selected from the group -halogen, -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR', $-C(O)N(R')_2$, $-C(S)N(R')_2$ and trihalomethyl;

each R' is independently selected from the group -H, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_2-C_6) alkenyl and (C_2-C_6) alkynyl.

20. (currently amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of one or more compounds of formula (I) and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier or diluent:

(I)



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof,

wherein:

the bond --- designates a single or double bond;

m is 0 or 1;

each n is independently 0 or 1;

X is C;

Y is absent, (C_1-C_3) alkyl, (C_2-C_3) alkenyl or (C_2-C_3) alkynyl;

R_1 is -H, -OR, -O-C(O)R, ~~$-NO_2$~~ $\underline{-N(R)_2}$ or when taken together with R_2 is =O, =N-OR, a 3-5 membered oxirane or 3-5 membered substituted oxirane;

R_2 is absent or -H;

R_3 is absent or -H;

with the proviso that R_2 and R_3 are absent at the same time;

R_4 is -H, -OR, ~~$-NO_2$~~ $\underline{-N(R)_2}$, -CN, -C(O)OR, -C(O)~~NO_2~~ $\underline{N(R)_2}$ or 5-6 membered dioxoycycloalkyl;

each R_5, R_6 and R_7 is independently selected from the group -R', -F, -Cl or -Br;

each R is independently selected from the group -H, (C_1-C_3) alkyl, (C_2-C_3) alkenyl, (C_2-C_3) alkynyl, (C_5-C_{10}) aryl, substituted (C_5-C_{10}) aryl, (C_6-C_{13}) alkaryl, substituted (C_6-C_{13}) alkaryl;

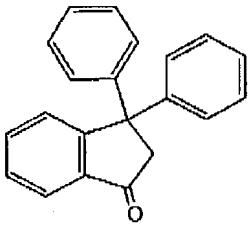
the oxirane substituent is -CN, $-NO_2$, $-N(R')_2$, -OR' and trihalomethyl;

the aryl and alkaryl substituents are each

independently selected from the group -F, -Cl, -Br, -CN, -NO_2, -$N(R')_2$, -C(O)R', -C(O)OR' and trihalomethyl;

R' is -H, (C_1-C_3) alkyl, (C_2-C_3) alkenyl or (C_2-C_3) alkynyl.

21. (previously presentd) The pharmaceutical composition of Claim 20, wherein said compound is selected from the group of Compounds 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20.



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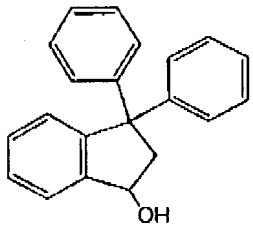

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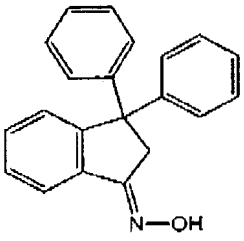

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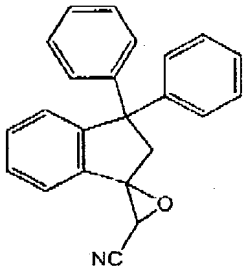

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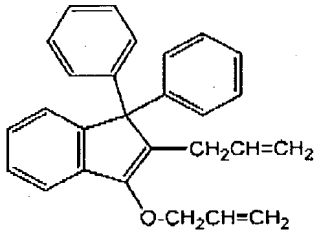

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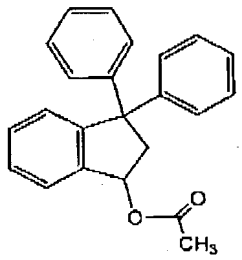

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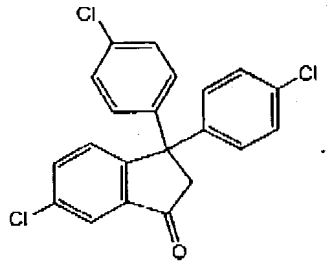

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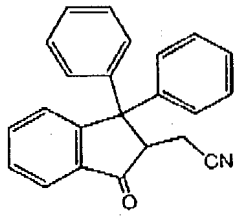

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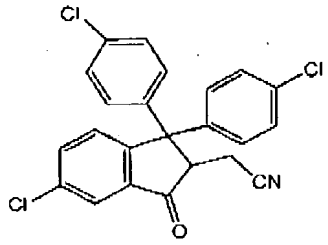

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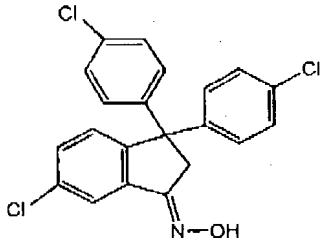

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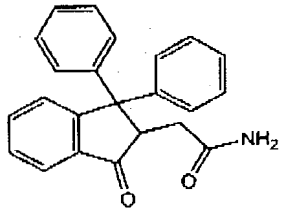

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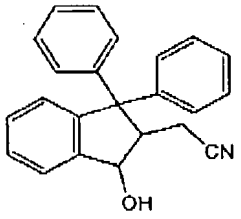
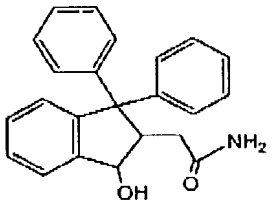


(13)



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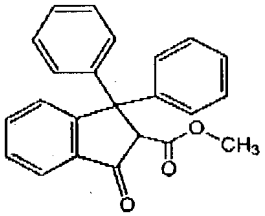
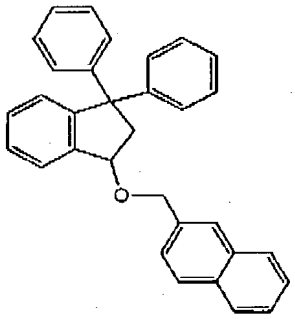
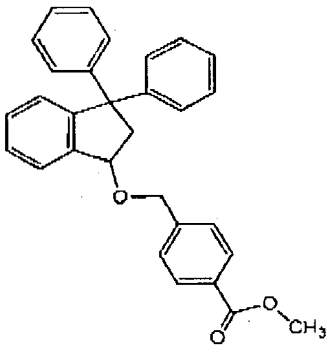


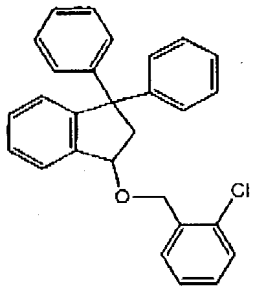
(15)



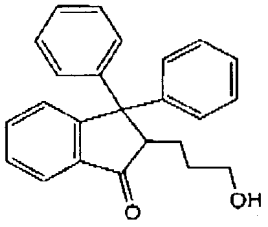
(16)



(17)

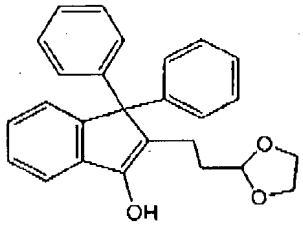


(18)



(19)

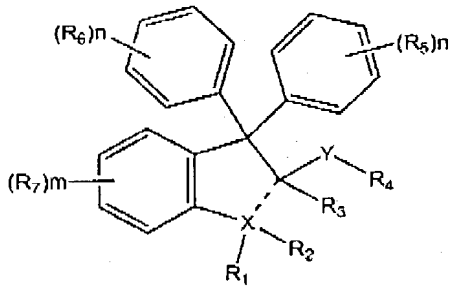
and



(20)

22. (previously presented) A method of inhibiting mammalian cell proliferation, said method comprising the step of contacting a mammalian cell *in situ* with an effective amount of at least one compound having the formula:

(I)



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate thereof, wherein:

the bond --- designates a single or double bond;

m is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

each n is independently 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5;

X is C;

Y is absent, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_2-C_6) alkenyl or (C_2-C_6) alkynyl;

R_1 is -H, -OR, -SR, -O-C(O)R, -S-C(O)R, -O-C(S)R, -S-C(S)R, or when taken together with R_2 is =O, =S, =N-OR, a 3-8 membered heterocycloalkyl or a substituted 3-8 membered heterocycloalkyl;

R_2 is absent or -H;

R_3 is absent or -H;

with the proviso that R_2 and R_3 are absent at the same time;

R_4 is -H, -OR', -SR', -N(R')$_2$, -CN, -NO_2, (C_3-C_8) cycloalkyl, 3-8 membered heterocycloalkyl, -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR',

$-C(O)N(R')_2$ or $-C(S)N(R')_2$;

each R_5, R_6 and R_7 is independently selected from the group -halogen, -R', -OR', -SR', $-N(R')_2$, $-ON(R')_2$, $-SN(R')_2$, $-NO_2$, -CN, -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)OR', -CS(S)R', $-C(O)N(R')_2$, $-C(S)N(R')_2$, -C(O)NR'(OR'), -C(S)NR'(OR'); -C(O)NR'(SR'), -C(S)NR'(SR'), $-CH(CN)_2$, $-CH[C(O)R']_2$, $-CH[C(S)R']_2$, $-CH[C(O)OR']_2$, $-CH[C(S)OR']_2$, $-CH[C(O)SR']_2$ and $-CH[C(S)SR']_2$;

each R is independently selected from the group -H, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_2-C_6) alkenyl, (C_2-C_6) alkynyl, (C_5-C_{20}) aryl, substituted (C_5-C_{20}) aryl, (C_6-C_{26}) alkaryl and substituted (C_6-C_{26}) alkaryl;

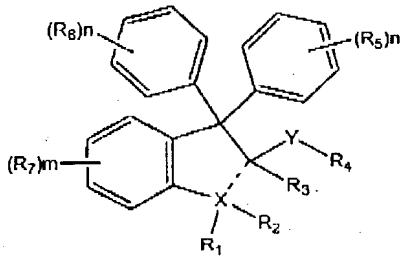
the heterocycloalkyl substituents are each independently selected from the group -CN, $-NO_2$, $-N(R')_2$, -OR', $-C(O)N(R')_2$, $-C(S)N(R')_2$, -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR' and trihalomethyl;

the aryl and alkaryl substituents are each independently selected from the group -halogen, -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR', $-C(O)N(R')_2$, $-C(S)N(R')_2$ and trihalomethyl;

each R' is independently selected from the group -H, (C_1-C_6) alkyl, (C_2-C_6) alkenyl and (C_2-C_6) alkynyl.

23. (previously presented) A method of inhibiting mammalian cell proliferation, said method comprising the step of contacting a mammalian cell *in situ* with an effective amount of at least one compound having the structural formula (I):

(I)



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate thereof, wherein:

the bond --- designates a single or double bond;

m is 0 or 1;

each n is independently 0 or 1;

X is C;

Y is absent, (C_1-C_3) alkyl, (C_2-C_3) alkenyl or (C_2-C_3) alkynyl;

R_1 is -H, -OR, -O-C(O)R, $-N(R)_2$, or when taken together with R_2 is =O, =N-OR, or 3-5 membered oxirane or 3-5 membered substituted oxirane;

R_2 is absent or -H;

R_3 is absent or -H;

with the proviso that R_2 and R_3 are absent at the same time;

R_4 is -H, -OR, $-N(R)_2$, -CN, -C(O)OR, $-C(O)N(R)_2$, or 5-6 membered dioxoycycloalkyl;

each R_5, R_6 and R_7 is independently selected from the group -R', -F, -Cl or -Br;

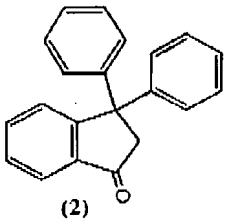
each R is independently selected from the group -H, (C_1-C_3) alkyl, (C_2-C_3) alkenyl, (C_2-C_3) alkynyl, (C_5-C_{10}) aryl, substituted (C_5-C_{10}) aryl, (C_6-C_{13}) alkaryl, substituted (C_6-C_{13}) alkaryl;

the oxirane substituent is -CN, $-NO_2$, $-N(R')_2$, -OR' and trihalomethyl;

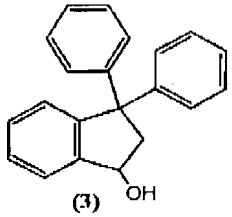
the aryl and alkaryl substituents are each independently selected from the group -F, -Cl, -Br, -CN, $-NO_2$, $-N(R')_2$, -C(O)R', -C(O)OR' and trihalomethyl;

R' is -H, (C_1-C_3) alkyl, (C_2-C_3) alkenyl or (C_2-C_3) alkynyl.

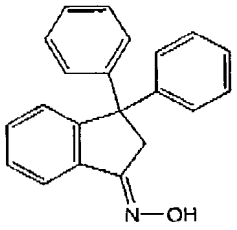
24. (previously presented) The method of Claim 23, wherein said compound is selected from the group of Compounds 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20.



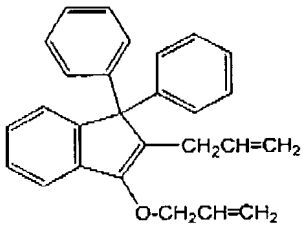
(2)



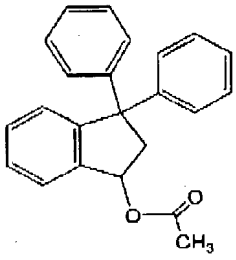
(3)


N—OH

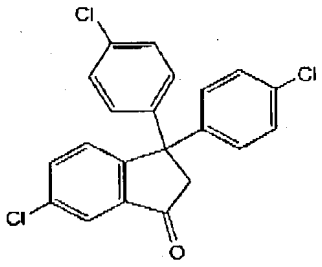
(4)


CH2CH=CH2
O-CH2CH=CH2

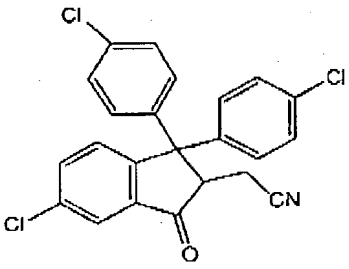
(6)


O
O
CH3

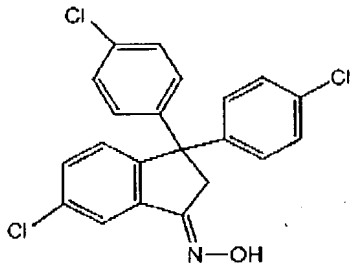
(7)


Cl
Cl
Cl
O

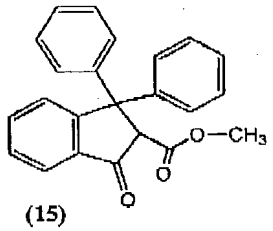
(8)


Cl
Cl
Cl
CN
O

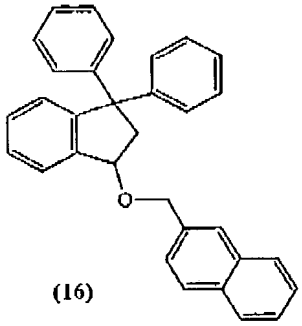
(10)


Cl
Cl
Cl
N—OH

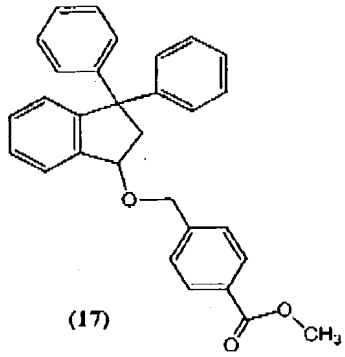
(11)



(15)



(16)



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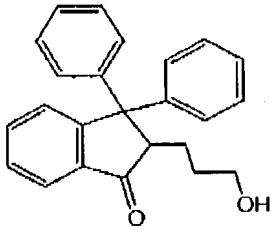
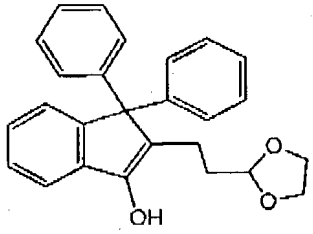


(19)

and



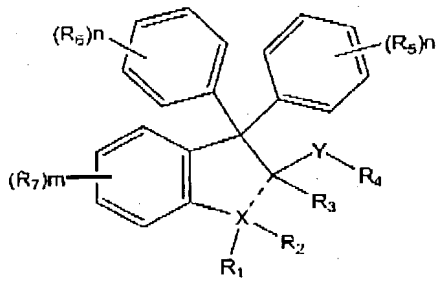
(20)

25. (previously presented) The method of Claims 22 or 23, wherein said mammalian cell is an endothelial cell, a fibrotic cell or a vascular smooth muscle cell.

26. (previously presented) A method of treating a disorder characterized by abnormal cell proliferation, said method comprising the step of administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition according to Claim 19.

27. (previously presented) A method of treating a disorder characterized by abnormal cell proliferation, said method comprising the step of administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition according to Claim 20, wherein, in the compound of structural formula (I):

(I)



the bond --- designates a single or double bond;

m is 0 or 1;

each n is independently 0 or 1;

X is C;

Y is absent, (C_1-C_3) alkyl, (C_2-C_3) alkenyl or (C_2-C_3) alkynyl;

R_1 is -H, -OR, -O-C(O)R, $-N(R)_2$, or when taken together with R_2 is =O,

=N-OR, or a 3-5 membered oxirane or 3-5 membered substituted oxirane;

R_2 is absent or -H;

R_3 is absent or -H;

with the proviso that R_2 and R_3 are absent at the same time;

R_4 is -H, -OR, $-N(R)_2$, -CN, $-C(O)OR$, $-C(O)N(R)_2$ or 5-6 membered dioxoycycloalkyl;

each R_5, R_6 and R_7 is independently selected from the group -R', -F, -Cl or -Br;

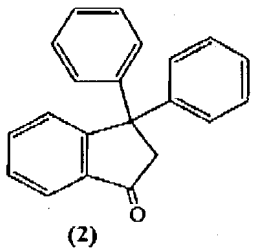
each R is independently selected from the group -H, (C_1-C_3) alkyl, (C_2-C_3) alkenyl, (C_2-C_3) alkynyl, (C_5-C_{10}) aryl, substituted (C_5-C_{10}) aryl, (C_6-C_{13}) alkaryl, substituted (C_6-C_{13}) alkaryl;

the oxirane substituent is -CN, $-NO_2$, $-N(R')_2$, -OR' and trihalomethyl;

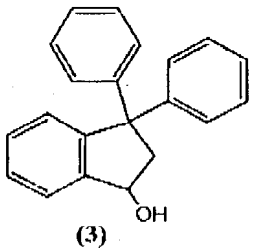
the aryl and alkaryl substituents are each independently selected from the group -F, -Cl, -Br, -CN, $-NO_2$, $-N(R')_2$, $-C(O)R'$, $-C(O)OR'$ and trihalomethyl;

R' is -H, (C_1-C_3) alkyl, (C_2-C_3) alkenyl or (C_2-C_3) alkynyl.

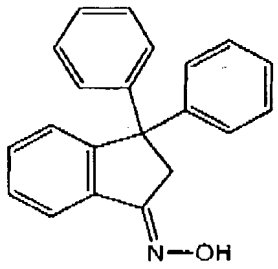
28. (previously presented) The method of Claim 26, wherein said compound is selected from the group of Compounds 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20.



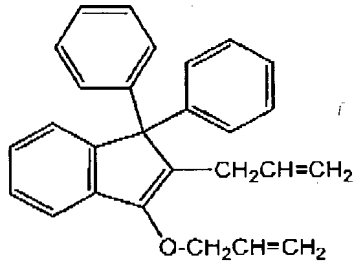
(2)



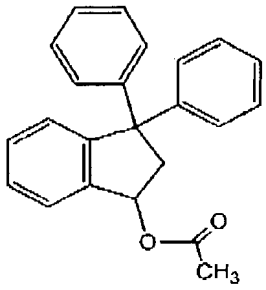
(3)


N—OH

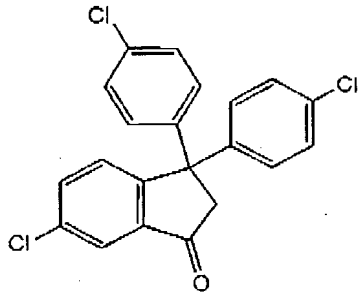
(4)


CH2CH=CH2
O-CH2CH=CH2

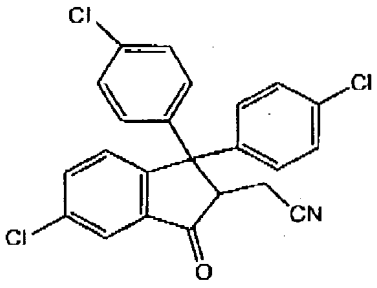
(6)


O
O
CH3

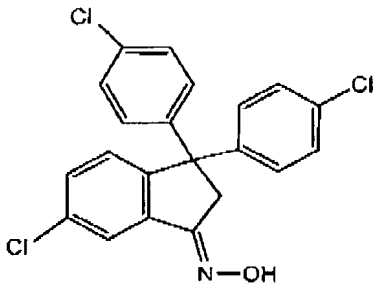
(7)


Cl
Cl
Cl
O

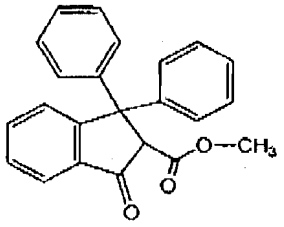
(8)


Cl
Cl
CN
Cl
O

(10)


Cl
Cl
Cl
N—OH

(11)



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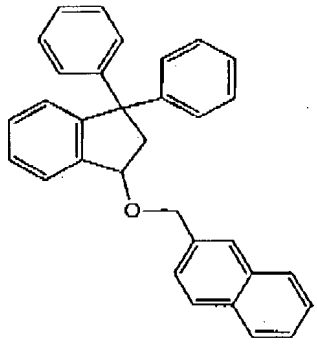

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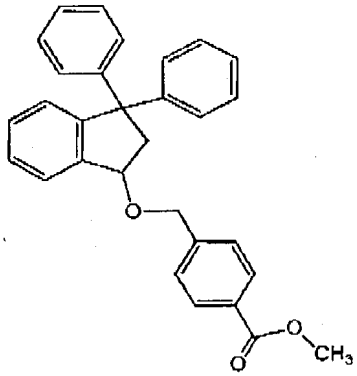

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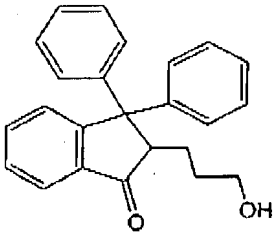
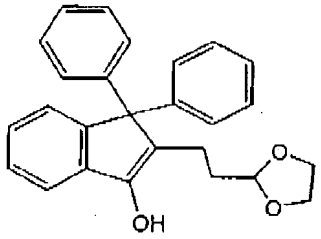


(19)

and



(20)

29. (previously presented) The method of Claims 26 or 27, wherein said disorder characterized by abnormal cell proliferation is cancer, a blood vessel proliferative disorder, a fibrotic disorder or an arteriosclerotic condition.

30. (previously presented) The method of Claim 29, wherein

said step of administering is per oral, parenteral or intravenous.

31. (previously presented) The method of Claims 26 or 27, wherein said disorder characterized by abnormal cell proliferation is a dermatological disease or Kaposi's sarcoma and said administration is transdermal.

32. (previously presented) The method of Claim 31, wherein said dermatological disease is selected from the group keloids, hypertonic scars, seborrheic dermatosis, papilloma virus infection, eczema and actinic keratosis.